

**Amendments to the claims:**

Claims 1-66: (canceled)

67. (previously presented) A layer on a substrate, which includes an organic, transparent, electrically conductive material, wherein the layer has a preferred orientation, wherein the material is a polymer, wherein the polymer was modified in such a way that is it became photo-cross-linkable and was then photo-cross-linked, and wherein the polymer includes photo-cross-linkable substituents.

68. (currently amended) A layer on a substrate according to claim 67, ~~which includes an organic, transparent, electrically conductive material, wherein the layer has a preferred orientation, and wherein the layer includes a~~ bonding agent.

69. (currently amended) A method for producing the layer of claim 67-4, ~~in which an organic, electrically conductive, transparent layer on a substrate, wherein the layer is oriented, wherein a layer that contains a transparent, electrically conductive material[[.]] is produced on the substrate, wherein a polymer is used in the material, wherein the starting material for the polymer is polymerized by irradiation, and wherein the starting material for the~~

polymer polymerizes, forming a privileged direction, when irradiated with linearly polarized light.

70. (currently amended) A method for producing the layer of claim 67 4, ~~in which an organic, electrically conductive, transparent layer on a substrate,~~ wherein the layer is oriented, wherein a layer that contains a transparent, electrically conductive material[[.]] is produced on the substrate, wherein a polymer is used in the material, wherein the conductive polymer is modified with photo-cross-linkable substituents and is then cross-linked by irradiation.

71. (currently amended) A method for producing the layer of claim 67 4, ~~in which an organic, electrically conductive, transparent layer on a substrate,~~ wherein the layer is oriented, wherein a layer that contains a transparent, electrically conductive material, is produced on the substrate, wherein a polymer is used in the material, wherein the conductive polymer is modified with photo-cross-linkable substituents and is then cross-linked by irradiation, ~~wherein the polymer is modified with photo-cross-linkable substituents,~~ wherein said substituents are cross-linked when irradiated with linearly polarized light, and wherein the polymer is then cross-linked by at least one irradiation with linearly polarized light.

72. (currently amended) A method for producing the layer of claim 67 4, ~~in which an organic, electrically conductive, transparent layer on a substrate~~, wherein the layer is oriented, wherein a starting material for the layer has a bonding agent or ~~the a~~ starting material for such a bonding agent added to it, wherein a photo-cross-linkable polymer is used as a the starting material for the bonding agent, and wherein the polymer anisotropically cross-links when irradiated with linearly polarized light.

73. (new) The layer according to claim 67, wherein the polymer is a doped polymer.

74. (new) The layer according to claim 73, wherein the doped polymer is a mixture of a polymer, wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of polythiophenes, polyacetylenes, polypyrroles, polyanilines and at least one polyanion, wherein the at least one polyanion is preferably comprised of organic compounds containing di- and polyhydroxy- and/or carboxylic acid- or sulfonic acid groups, and polyanions comprised of polycarboxylic acids or polysulfonic acids.

75. (new) The layer according to claim 74, wherein the doped polymer is polyethylene dioxythiophene polystyrene sulfonate (PEDT/PSS).

76. (new) The layer according to claim 67, wherein the polymer is photo-oriented.

77. (new) The layer according to claim 76, wherein the polymer was modified by means of photo-cross-linkable substituents, wherein said substituents induce a privileged direction when irradiated with linearly polarized light, and was then cross-linked and photo-oriented by means of at least one irradiation with polarized light.

78. (new) The layer according to claim 68, wherein the bonding agent is a polymer that is cross-linked by means of irradiation.

79. (new) The layer according to claim 68, wherein the bonding agent is photo-oriented.

80. (new) The layer according to claim 68, wherein the bonding agent is a polymer, which is anisotropically cross-linked by irradiation with linearly polarized light.

81. (new) The layer according to claim 67, wherein the layer constitutes a pattern of layer segments.

82. (new) The layer according to claim 67, wherein the conductivity in the layer is selectively nullified.

83. (new) The method according to claim 69, wherein the starting material for the polymer is polymerized in the presence of at least one compound, which is capable of anion formation, and one oxidation agent.

84. (new) The method according to claim 69, wherein a mixture is brought to reaction, which contains a monomer selected from the groups including thiophenes, polyacetylenes, polypyrroles, polyanilines, at least one organic compound containing di- and polyhydroxy- and/or carboxylic acid- or sulfonic acid groups, preferably at least one polycarboxylic acid or one polysulfonic acid, and an oxidation agent.

85. (new) The method according to claim 72, wherein the layer, at the same time as the photo-polymerization or the photo-cross-linking and the photo-orientation, is photolithographically structured by means of selective etching.

86. (new) The method according to claim 72, wherein the conductivity in the layer is selectively nullified photolithographically by means of an oxidation agent.